Promotion of non-conventional energy sources in rural areas

836. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTION ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state the action taken for achieving greater universalisation of non-conventional energy supplies in the rural areas to help weaker section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has been promoting various non-conventional energy sources like biogas, biomass, solar, wind, small hydro, etc. in various parts of the country through demonstration and extension of technology, training, publicity and awareness creation. Under the schemes being implemented, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to the sections of people in both rural and urban areas for installation of such devices. However, in some schemes enhanced levels of CFA are available for users belonging to weaker sections, remote areas, North-East region and special areas. Research and Development activities are also supported for development of more cost effective technologies for wide spread use.

Creation of a village energy security plan

837. SHRIMATI N.R DURGA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create a village energy security plan for employment generation and overall sustainable development;

(b) if so, the number of villages to be covered during the current financial year; and

(c) the details of plan made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) A draft Outline Plan has been prepared by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for creating energy security in villages through locally available biomass and other renewable energy resources.

The proposed Plan has potential for employment generation and environment friendly sustainable development.

(b) and (c) The details of the Plan including the villages to be covered are yet to be finalized.

Gaps between demand and supply of power in Madhya Pradesh

†838. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of giving coal to Andhra Pradesh out of the share of Madhya Pradesh on the production of electricity; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government for the State in view of the constantly growing gaps between the demand and supply of power in the State?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) According to Department of Coal, Ministry of Coal & Mines, no coal out of the share of Madhya Pradesh has gone to Andhra Pradesh.

(b) While electricity is a concurrent subject, suppJy and distribution of electricity within a State is the responsibility of the State Government/ Power Utility concerned which decides the priorities of power supply to various categories of consumers/shares in the State. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments in generation by setting up of power plants through Central Public Sector Undertakings in Central Sector. However, the following steps have been taken by the Central Government to improve the power availability in Madhya Pradesh:—

(i) Additional allocation/assistance of about 1200 MW was provided to Madhya Pradesh (highest assistance given to any State), including allocation from 15% unallocated quota in the Central Sector Stations in Western and Eastern Regions, special allocation of 143 MW temporarily from Rajasthan Nuclear Power Plant in Northern Region and supplies facilitated by the Power Trading Corporation. However, the regular arrangement made at the instance of Central Government through Power Trading Corporation (PTC) for Madhya Pradesh to supply about 500 MW of power got reduced by almost 250 MW because Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board (MPSEB) did not

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.